

MUSIC - UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 07195 849 0

M
1016
P89
op.125
c.2
MUSIC



Presented to the
LIBRARY *of the*
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
from
the estate of
Robert A. Fenn

Bound November 1962. London.

Robert A. Henn, 7 June 1962, London, England.

С. ПРОКОФЬЕВ
S. PROKOFIEV

Op. 125

СИМФОНИЯ-КОНЦЕРТ SYMPHONY-CONCERTO

ДЛЯ ВИОЛОНЧЕЛИ С ОРКЕСТРОМ
FOR CELLO AND ORCHESTRA

РЕДАКЦИЯ М. РОСТРОПОВИЧА
EDITED BY M. ROSTROPOVICH

ПАРТИТУРА
SCORE

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ МУЗЫКАЛЬНОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
STATE MUSIC PUBLISHERS
Москва 1959 Moscow



СЕРГЕЙ СЕРГЕЕВИЧ ПРОКОФЬЕВ (1891—1953) — крупнейший русский композитор. Его лучшие произведения прочно вошли в золотой фонд советской музыки. В то же время его новаторские завоевания открыли новые горизонты в музыкальном искусстве.

Свое музыкальное образование С. Прокофьев начал под руководством Р. Глиэра, С. Танеева и Ю. Померанцева (ученика С. Танеева). Затем он учился в Петербургской консерватории как композитор (у Н. Римского-Корсакова, Я. Витола и А. Лядова), дирижер (у Н. Черепнина) и пианист (у А. Винклера и А. Есиповой).

Творчество С. Прокофьева не осталось в стороне от сложного и противоречивого развития русского искусства предреволюционных лет. Всегда стремясь к новому, к преодолению рутины, композитор познал не только достижения, но и творческие неудачи. В целом же жанрово-разнообразное творчество С. Прокофьева отличается оптимизмом мироощущения, радостным приятием жизни. Среди его ранних произведений выделяются «Классическая симфония», скифская сюита «Ала и Лоллий» для большого оркестра, Первый концерт для скрипки с оркестром, Первый и Второй концерты для фортепьяно с оркестром, «Гадкий утенок» (по сказке Андерсена) для голоса с фортепьяно, Вторая фортепьянная соната, ряд фортепьянных миниатюр.

После революции С. Прокофьев 15 лет (1918—1932) провел за границей в частых концертных поездках. Из произведений этого периода наибольшую известность получили опера «Любовь к трем апельсинам» и Третий концерт для фортепьяно с оркестром. Композитор не порывал связи с родной страной и в 1932 году возвратился в Советский Союз. На родине его творчество обрело почву для нового яркого расцвета. Он создает такие значительные произведения, как балеты «Ромео и Джульетта» и «Золушка», оперы «Дуэнья», «Семен Котко», «Война и мир», музыку к кинофильму «Александр Невский» и кантату того же названия, музыку к кинофильму «Иван Грозный», симфоническую сказку для детей «Петя и волк», Пятую, Шестую и Седьмую симфонии.

В последние годы творчества еще рельефнее становится яркая национальная характеристика музыкального языка Прокофьева, еще большую распевность и широту дыхания приобретает мелодизм. Эти особенности нового этапа творчества отразились и в Симфонии-концерте для виолончели с оркестром (1952). Это произведение явилось результатом коренной переработки Первого концерта для виолончели с оркестром. Учитывая значительность изменений, композитор назвал это, в сущности, новое произведение Вторым концертом, а после завершающей доработки — Симфонией-концертом для виолончели с оркестром. Такое название было обусловлено возросшей ролью оркестра, выступающего в равноправном ансамблевом звучании с солирующей виолончелью. Кроме того, по сложной и развитой музыкальной драматургии это монументальное произведение можно поставить в одном ряду с лучшими прокофьевскими симфониями.

Первая часть Симфонии-концерта — *Andante* — сосредоточенное лирико-эпическое вступление. Вторая часть — *Allegro giusto* — наиболее значительна по своему эмоциональному содержанию. Яркий контраст создается здесь сопоставлением образов, полных драматизма и динамики, со страницами безмятежно-светлой лирики. Финал — *Andante con moto* — несет в себе отпечаток славянской песенности и танцевальности и создает убедительное жизнеутверждающее завершение произведения.

Вся работа над Симфонией-концертом, особенно над исключительно сложной сольной виолончельной партией, велась в тесном творческом содружестве с М. Ростроповичем, которому С. Прокофьев и посвятил свое сочинение.

Произведение было впервые исполнено М. Ростроповичем в сопровождении Московского молодежного оркестра под управлением С. Рихтера 18 февраля 1952 года в Большом зале Консерватории в Москве. В окончательном виде Симфония-концерт впервые прозвучала уже после смерти С. Прокофьева, 9 декабря 1954 года в Копенгагене, в исполнении М. Ростроповича и оркестра датского радио под управлением Т. Иенсона.

В. Блок

SERGEI SERGEYEVICH PROKOFIEV (1891—1953) was one of the most prominent Russian composers. His best compositions have become an integral part of the golden fund of Soviet music. At the same time his achievements in the field of innovation opened up new horizons to the art of music.

S. Prokofiev began his study of music under R. Glière, S. Taneyev and Y. Pomerantsev (Taneyev's pupil). Then he entered the St. Petersburg Conservatoire and studied composition with N. Rimski-Korsakov, Y. Vitol and A. Lyadov, orchestra conducting with N. Cherepnin, and piano with A. Vinkler and A. Yesipova.

In his work S. Prokofiev did not keep aloof from the complex and contradictory trends of the Russian pre-revolutionary art. Always striving for the new, always wishing to overcome conservatism, he knew not only achievements, but also failures. But on the whole the work of Prokofiev, rich in genres, is distinguished for its optimism and joyful attitude to life. Among his early compositions especially prominent are the "Classical Symphony"; the Scythian Suite "Ala and Lolly", for bigger orchestra, the First Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, the First and the Second Concertos for Piano and Orchestra, the "Ugly Duckling" (after Andersen's fairy-tale) for voice and piano, the Second Piano Sonata, and a number of pianoforte miniatures.

After the Revolution Prokofiev spent fifteen years (1918—1932) abroad making frequent concert tours. Of the works composed during that period the best known are his opera "Love for Three Oranges" and the Third Concerto for Piano and Orchestra. The composer did not lose touch with his native country and in 1932 came back to the Soviet Union. Here, on the native soil, his creative abilities found a new impetus. He wrote his famous compositions — ballets "Romeo and Juliet" and "Cinderella", operas "The Duenna", "Semyon Kotko" and "War and Peace", music to the film "Alexander Nevsky" and the cantata of the same title, music to the film "Ivan the Terrible", the symphonic fairy tale "Petya and the Wolf", the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Symphonies.

The brightly national nature of Prokofiev's musical language became even more pronounced in the works of the last years of his life, and their melodism acquired ever greater cantilena quality and broadness. These features of the new stage in his creative work found their reflection also in the Symphony-Concerto for Cello and Orchestra (1952). This composition appeared as the result of a drastic rewriting by Prokofiev of his First Concerto for Cello and Orchestra. Considering the changes, made in the Concerto Prokofiev at first gave this practically new composition the title of the Second Concerto, and on final completion named it Symphony-Concerto for Cello and Orchestra. The title was prompted by the enhanced role of the orchestra which sounds at par in the ensemble with the cello playing solo. Besides, its complex and highly developed musical dramaturgy places the composition among Prokofiev's best symphonies.

The first movement of the Symphony-Concerto, *Andante*, is a concentrated lyrico-epic introduction. The second movement, *Allegro giusto*, is the most powerful one because of its emotional content. There a graphic contrast is created by interlacing of images, full of dynamics and dramatism, with pages of tranquil and serene lyricism. The finale, *Andante con moto*, bears the imprint of slavonic song and dance tradition and is a convincing and life-asserting conclusion of the composition.

Prokofiev worked at the Symphony-Concerto and especially at its extremely complicated solo part of the cello in close creative cooperation with M. Rostropovich to whom the composer dedicated it.

The work was performed for the first time by M. Rostropovich and the Moscow Youth Orchestra conducted by S. Rikhter on February 18, 1952 at the Greater Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire. In its final form the Symphony-Concerto was premiered after Prokofiev's death, on December 9, 1954, in Copenhagen by M. Rostropovich and the Orchestra of the Danish Radio under the baton of T. Jensen.

V. Block

СОСТАВ ОРКЕСТРА

2 флейты (II=малой флейте)	2 Flauti (II=Flauto piccolo)
2 гобоя	2 Oboi
2 кларнета	2 Clarinetti
2 фагота	2 Fagotti
*	*
2 трубы	2 Trombe
4 валторны	4 Corni
3 тромбона	3 Tromboni
Туба	Tuba
*	*
Литавры	Timpani
Малый барабан	Tamburo
Бубен	Tamburino
Треугольник	Triangolo
Тарелки	Piatti
Большой барабан	Cassa
*	*
Челеста	Celesta
*	*
Скрипки I	Violini I
Скрипки II	Violini II
Альты	Viole
Виолончели	Violoncelli
Контрабасы	Contrabassi

В партитуре все инструменты написаны in C, т. е. согласно их реальному звучанию. При переписке партий транспонирующих инструментов следует писать: кларнеты in A (в отдельных случаях in B), валторны in F, трубы in B.

In the score the parts of all instruments are written in C, i. e. in accordance with the real sounding of the instruments. When rewriting the parts of transposing instruments one should write: clarinets in A (or if necessary in B) trumpets in B, French horns in F.

Мстиславу Леопольдовичу Ростроповичу
СИМФОНΙΑ - КОНЦЕРТ

To Mstislav Rostropovich
SYMPHONY-CONCERTO

5

С. ПРОКОФЬЕВ
S. PROKOFIEV op. 125

Andante $\text{♩} = 96$

I

Fl. II muta in Piccolo

2 Flauti
(II=piccolo)

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti

2 Fagotti

2 Trombe

I, II
4 Corni

III, IV

3 Tromboni
e
Tuba

Timpani

Tamburino

Cassa

Violoncello
solo

Andante $\text{♩} = 96$

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

М. 27644 Г.

4

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

V-c. solo

f-p

a2

mf

mp

pizz.

f-p

f-p

f-p

30

5

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

V-c. solo

mf

I

mf

mp

f pesante

f

dim

mf

mf

dim.

dim.

40

ritenuto poco meno *Solo*

Fl. I

Picc.

Cl. (I)

Tuba

V-o solo

V-o.

C-b.

mp *dim.* *mp* *dim.* *mp* *dim.*

6 *Andante primo*

Fl. I

Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

V-o solo

p *I solo* *a2* *p*

con arco *sord.* *p tranquillo* *div.* *p tranquillo* *pp* *p* *p*

50 *p tranquillo*

I solo

Ob. *p* *mf-p*

Cl. *mf-p*

Fag. *p* *mf-p*

Cor. III *mp*

V-o. solo *f espress.*

mf p

arco v

mp v

mf p

mp 60

mf p

Fl. *I* *p*

Ob. *I* *p* **I solo** *p*

Cl. *I* *p*

Fag. *I* *p*

V-o. solo *con sord.*

senza sord.

p

p

p

p

8

I Fl. *mp*

II Fl. *pp* *mp*

Ob. *pp* *con sord.*

Tr-be *pp*

Cor. I *p*

Cor. II *pp*

Tr-ne III *pp*

Tuba *pp*

V-c. solo *ppp* *3* *3* *3* *3* *p*

div. con sord. *pp tranquillo*

pizz. *pp tranquillo*

p pizz. *arco*

p pizz. *pp arco*

p *pp*

Ob. *a2*

Fag. *pp*

V-c. solo *3* *3* *pp*

arco *pp*

Fl. *p* *a2*

Ob. *p* *I*

Cl. *p* *a2*

Fag.

V-c. solo

V-ni I *pp*

V-c. *p*

C-b. *p*

Ob. *cresc.* *mf* *9*

Cl. *cresc.* *mf*

Fag. *cresc.* *mf*

Tr-be *mf* *pp* *con sord.*

Cor. *mf* *pp*

V-c. solo *f* *f* *espress.*

cresc. *mf*

cresc. *mf*

cresc. *mf*

cresc. *mf*

Ob. *p pesante*

Cl. *p pesante*

Fag. *p pesante*

Tr-be

Cor.

V-c. solo

V-c. *p*

C-b. *p*

10

Ob. *mf* *dim.*

Cl. *mf* *dim.*

Fag. *mf* *dim.*

V-c. solo *con espressione*

V-c. *mf*

C-b. *mf*

Ob. *mp dim.*

Cl. *mp dim.*

Fag. *mp dim.*

Timp. *pp un poco cresc.*

V-o. solo

senza sord. p cresc. un poco cresc.

senza sord. un poco cresc.

senza sord. un poco cresc.

mp dim. p un poco cresc.

mp dim. p un poco cresc.

90

11 Andante

Cl. *a2 mf*

Fag. *a2 mf*

Tuba *mf*

Timp. *mp*

V-o. solo *f*

mf unis. mf

mf mf

mf mf

mf mf

mf mf

100

Cl.

Fag.

V-c.
solo

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the opera "The Mikado". It is a vocal score for a soprano and a piano accompaniment. The score is written in 2/4 time and consists of 11 measures. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is for a soprano voice and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a soprano clef, and the piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score includes dynamic markings such as "mp" (mezzo-piano) and "pizz." (pizzicato). The lyrics are in English and are written below the vocal line. The score is a page from a larger musical score, as indicated by the page number "110" at the bottom.

13

Cl. I *p* *mp espress.*

Fag. *p*

Tuba

V-o solo *mp* *p* *espress.*

arco *p espress.* *mp* *p*

p espress. *mp* *p*

Cl. *a2* *mp* *mf*

Fag. *mp* *mf*

V-o solo

pizz. *p* *arco* *pizz.* *mp* *arco* *p*

p *120* *p*

14

V-o solo *f*

V-le *mp* *mf*

V-o *p* *mp* *mf*

C-b *mf*

Fag. *a2*
 Cor. *fp* *mf espress.* II IV II III
 I. II Tr-ni *mf*
 III *mf*
 Tuba *mf*
 Cassa *mf espress.*
 V-c. solo *mf* *pizz.* *pizz.*

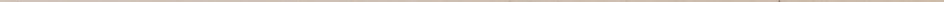
Fag. *a2* (a2) *mp*
 Tr-be I
 Cor. *a2*
 Tr-ni
 e Tuba *mp*

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument or section. The instruments listed are:

- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Fag. (Bassoon)
- Tr-be (Trumpet)
- Cor. (Coronet)
- Tr-ni e Tuba (Trumpet and Tuba)
- V-ni I (Violin I)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Fag. (Bassoon)
- Tr-be (Trumpet)
- Cor. (Coronet)
- Tr-ni e Tuba (Trumpet and Tuba)
- Cassa (Cassa)
- V-o solo (Violoncello solo)
- Strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses)

The score includes musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). There are also articulation markings like *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco). A rehearsal mark "18" is visible in the left margin. The page is numbered "18" in the top left corner.

170

Cassa 

V.c. solo

V-le

V.c.

C-b.

180

180

[illegible]

Score for measures 190-192, featuring various instruments and vocal soloists.

Measures 190-192:

- b.** (Bassoon): Rests in measures 190 and 191; enters in measure 192 with a half note G¹ (marked *p*).
- ag.** (Alto Saxophone): Rests in measures 190 and 191; enters in measure 192 with a half note G¹ (marked *p*).
- Jor.** (Trumpet): Rests in measures 190 and 191; enters in measure 192 with a half note G¹ (marked *p*).
- Timp.** (Timpani): Rests in measures 190 and 191; enters in measure 192 with a half note G¹ (marked *p*).
- V-o. solo** (Vocal Soloist): Measures 190-192 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *sf* and *arco*.
- mf arco** (Middle Flute): Measures 190-192 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf* and *arco*.
- mf arco** (Oboe): Measures 190-192 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf* and *arco*.
- mf arco** (Clarinet): Measures 190-192 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf* and *arco*.
- mf arco** (Bassoon): Measures 190-192 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf* and *arco*.
- mf** (Violoncello): Measures 190-192 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf*.
- mf** (Double Bass): Measures 190-192 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf*.
- pizz.** (Pizzicato): Measures 190-192 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *pizz.* and *p*.

Measures 193-195:

- Ob.** (Oboe): Measures 193-195 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf* and *arco*.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Measures 193-195 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf* and *arco*.
- Cor.** (Trumpet): Measures 193-195 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf* and *arco*.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Measures 193-195 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *mf* and *arco*.
- V-o. solo** (Vocal Soloist): Measures 193-195 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *sf* and *arco*.
- V-o.** (Vocalist): Measures 193-195 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *sf* and *arco*.
- C-b.** (Cello): Measures 193-195 feature a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *sf* and *arco*.

Fl. *f* *a2* *mf* *I*

Ob. *f* *a2* *mf* *I*

Cl. *f* *mf*

T-rino *f*

V-o. solo *f* *mf*

pizz. *mf* *pizz.* *mf* *pizz.* *mp*

200

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f* *I solo*

Tr-be *f* *con sord. II* *p*

V-o. solo *f*

arco *mp* *(arco)* *mp* *arco* *mp*

22

Cl. *I*
 Tr-be
 V-o. solo
 V-le
 V-c.
 C-b.
 210
 Fl.
 Ob.
 Cl.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 Tuba
 Timp.
 V-o. solo
 arco
 f arco
 arco
 p
 div.
 unis.

The musical score is written for a large ensemble. The top system includes Clarinet I, Trumpet, Vocal Soloist, Violoncello, Viola, Violin, and Contrabass. The bottom system includes Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Tuba, Timpani, and another Vocal Soloist. The score is divided into two systems, with the first system ending at measure 210. The second system begins with a double bar line and a measure rest for the first three measures. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The vocal soloist has a melodic line with lyrics. The instrumental parts are more complex, with many woodwinds and brass instruments playing. The score is marked with dynamics like 'dim.', 'mp', 'p', 'f', and 'a2'. There are also performance instructions like 'arco' and 'unis.'

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

V-c. solo

V-c.

290

I solo

26

Fl. *I solo*

Ob. *a2* *mp* *dim.*

Cl. *I*

Fag. *I solo* *mp* *dim.*

V. c. solo

V-nl II *senza sord. unis.* *p* *mp* *dim.*

V-le *mp* *dim.*

V. c. *mp* *dim.*

C-b. *pizz.* *arco* *mp* *dim.*

240

Adagio

Fl. *pp*

Cl. *pp*

Tr-be *senza sord. I sola* *pp*

V. c. solo

V. c. *pp*

C-b. *pp*

Fl. *a2.*

Ob.

Cl.

Tr-be

V.o. solo

pp

espress.

con sord.

pp

Fl.

Ob.

V.o. solo

con sord.

pp espress.

pp

II

Allegro giusto $\text{♩} = 132$

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti

2 Fagotti

2 Trombe

4 Corni

3 Tromboni
e
Tuba

Timpani

Triangolo

Tamburo

Piatti

Cassa

Violoncello
solo

Allegro giusto $\text{♩} = 132$

V-ni I

V-ni II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

This page of a musical score is for a symphony orchestra, featuring staves for Violoncello solo, Oboe, Bassoon, Violoncello solo, Violoncello I, Violoncello solo, Clarinet, Bassoon, Violoncello solo, and Violoncello I. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f', 'mf', 'p', and 'pizz.'

The staves are arranged vertically, with the Violoncello solo at the top, followed by Oboe, Bassoon, Violoncello solo, Violoncello I, Violoncello solo, Clarinet, Bassoon, Violoncello solo, and Violoncello I at the bottom. The score is written in a single system, with measures 10, 20, and 30 marked. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f', 'mf', 'p', and 'pizz.'

The first staff, Violoncello solo, begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a 'con brio' marking. It features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 10. The second staff, Oboe, enters in measure 10 with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The third staff, Bassoon, also enters in measure 10 with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fourth staff, Violoncello solo, features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking in measure 20. The fifth staff, Violoncello I, features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking in measure 20. The sixth staff, Violoncello solo, features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking in measure 20. The seventh staff, Clarinet, enters in measure 10 with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The eighth staff, Bassoon, enters in measure 10 with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The ninth staff, Violoncello solo, features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking in measure 20. The tenth staff, Violoncello I, features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking in measure 20.

Cl.

Fag.

V-c solo

V-le

V-c

Cl.

Fag.

V-c. solo

V-ni I

V-o

Ob.

Cor.

Tr-ni e Tuba

T-ro

V-c. solo

(a2)

mp

(pizz.)

arco

f

pp

ff

arco

mp

arco

f

arco

f

40

4

V-c solo

V-ni II

pizz.

con brio *f*

mf

mf

pizz.

f

Ob.

a2

Cl.

p

mf

Fag.

p

mf

Cor.

mf

p

V-a solo

arco

p

(arco)

p

arco

p

pizz.

p

mf

p

mf

pizz.

p

mf

arco

p

mf

Ob.

Cl.

V-c.
solo

50

mp
arco

p

mp

mf

Fl.

Cl.

V-c.
solo

p

pizz.

pizz.

p

Fag.

a2

mp

V-c.
solo

pizz.

mp

Archi

arco

mp

p

(pizz.) arco

mp

50

60

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Tr-ni
e

Tuba

Cassa

mf

mf

mf

ord. v

ord. v

f

V.-c.
solo

f con brio

pizz.

mf

70

7

Ob. *I solo*
mf pp

Fag. *mf*

Tr-be *I*
mf pp

V-c. solo

pizz.
mf

pizz.
mf pp arco

mf pp ord. *pp* 3

Ob. *mf* *I solo*

Cl. *mf* 5

Tr-be *mp*

V-c. solo *f* 5

pp *pp* *mf*

==

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Tr-be

Tr-ni

T-ro

V-c.
solo

9

f

I

a2

f

I

pp

mf

v

arco

f

f arco

p

p

f

Cl.
Fag.
Tr-ni
V-c. solo
ord.
90

Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
Tr-ni I
II
Timp.
V-c. solo
V-le
V-c.
C-b.

V-c. solo

I

V-ni

II

V-le

arco

f *p* *f* *p* *mf*

mf *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Tr-be

Timp.

V-c. solo

mp *p* *p molto*

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

pizz.

div. pizz.

unis.

110 *p* *p* *pp*

Fag.

Cassa

V-c. solo

cantabile

solo *pp*

3

120

unis.

div.

*) В авторском экземпляре партитуры в этом такте имеется пометка С. Прокофьева: „В крайнем случае Corno II“
 In the author's copy of the score this bar bears the followmark made by S. Prokofiev: „When no alternative, Corno II“
 M. 27611 P.

V-c.
solo

mp dim. p

mp dim. p

mp dim. p

mp unis. mp dim. p

130

V-c.
solo

mp

mp

mp

13

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

V-c.
solo

I mp mp p

mp p

p

p

f poco a poco dim.

f mp

f mp

f mp

mp

div. unis. f mp p

140

Cl.

Fag.

V-c.
solo

pp

pp

pp 160

C1.

Fag.

V-c. solo

V-c.

170

F1.

Ob.

-Cl.

Fag.

Tr-be

II

Timp.

T-ro

Cassa

V-c.
solo

Vale

V - c

C - b

17

F1.

Ob.

C1.

Fag.

I

11

Timp.

1-70

Cassa

V-c.
solo

V-1e

V - C

C - b

Ob. *mf* *p*

Cl. *mf* *p*

Fag. *mf*

V-c solo 190 *cresc.*

18

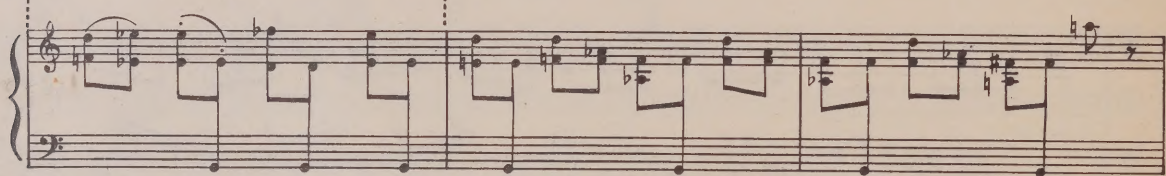
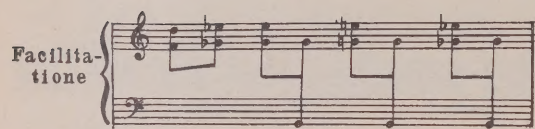
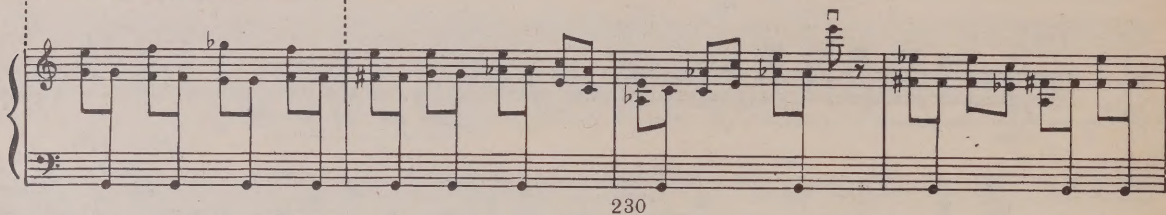
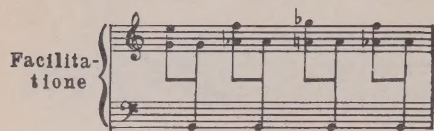
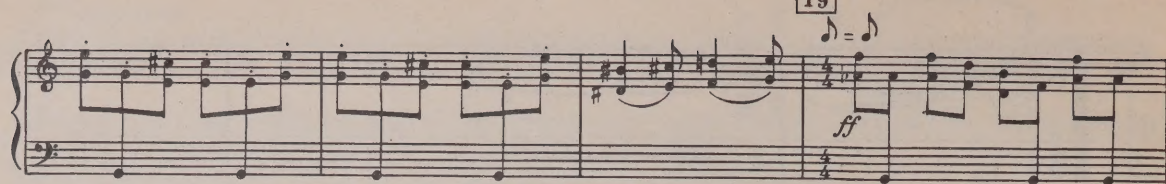
V-c solo *f* *poco rit.*

ff espress. *pizz.* 200

Più mosso e poco a poco accelerando

210

220



20

Ob. *f* *senza sord.*

Tr-be *f*

Facilitazione

V-c solo

pizz.

non *f* pizz.
div.

f pizz.

f pizz.

f pizz.

f pizz.

f

Ob.

V-c solo

p

21

Ob. *mp* *cresc.*

Cl.

V-c solo

f arco

f arco

f

250

Cl. *fp*

Fag. *a2*
mp

V-e solo

V-ni I *f* *p*

V-ni II *f* *p*

Fag. *con sord.*

Tr-be *p*

V-e solo

arco
mp
arco
mp

Tr-be *pp*

V-e solo

V-ni II *pizz.*
p
pizz.

V-le *p*

260

arco

div.
pizz.

Violoncello solo

Measures 267-270. The score features a Violoncello solo. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score includes dynamic markings: *mf*, *p*, *f*, *mf*, *arco*, and *mp*. The music is written in a single system with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate staff for the Violoncello solo. The solo part begins in measure 267 and continues through measure 270. The music is characterized by a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The solo part is marked 'solo' and 'V-c solo'.

[illegible]

Violins (V-c solo, V-ni I, V-ni II) and Violoncello (V-le) score. The Violoncello part is marked *p* and *cresc.* The Violins are marked *mf* and *con brio*. The Viola part is marked *con sord. arco* and *mf*.

Fl. *I solo* *f con brio* 3 3 3 3 3 3 *I solo*

Cl. *I solo* *f*

V-c solo

V-le *senza sord. pizz.* *f*

C-b *pizz.* *mf* 280

Fl. *I solo* *p*

Cl. (I) *f* *dim.*

V-c solo *f* *dim.*

V-le

24

Cor. I *I solo* *p*

T-lo *pp*

V-c solo *p* *div.* *pp* *div.* *pp* *arco* *div.* *pp* *arco* *pp* *pizz.* *pp*

25

Fag. *mp* *a2*

T-lo *pp*

V-c. solo *espressivo* *pp*

290 *pp*

26

Ob. *a2* *mp*

Fag. *mp*

T-lo

T-ro *pp*

V-c. solo *v*

div. arco

(pizz.)

300

Ob. *a2* *a2*

Tro *pp poco cresc. al mp pp*

V.c. solo

unis. *v* *div.* *pp*

unis. *v* *div.* *pp*

unis. pizz. arco *v* *div.* *pp*

unis. pizz. *v* *div.* *pp*

unis. *v* *div.* *pp*

310

27

V.c. solo

unis. *v* *div.* *pp*

unis. *v* *div.* *pp*

div. *v* *div.* *pp*

unis. *v* *div.* *pp*

arco *v* *div.* *pp*

Fl.

Fag. *p*

V.c. solo

Ob. *I solo*
 Cl.
 Fag.
 T-ro
 V-c. solo
 V-le
 V-c.

Ob. *a2 poco a poco accelerando*
 Cl.
 Fag.
 T-ro
 V-c. solo
 V-le
 V-c.

Ob.
 Fag. *a2*
 T-ro
 V-c. solo
 pizz.
 arco
 arco
 arco

Più animato

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely from a symphony or concert band. The score is written for several instruments, including Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Trumpet III and Tuba (Tr-nell e Tuba), Timpani (Timp.), Trombone I (T-lo), Violoncello solo (V-c. solo), and Violoncello II (V-c.). The music is written in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'p' (piano), and 'dim.' (diminuendo). The page number '30' is visible in the top left corner, and the page number '350' is visible in the bottom right corner.

Ob. *mp.* *a2*

Fag. *mp*

Timp. *p*

p

p

pizz. *p* *pizz.* *p*

arco *mf* *arco* *mf*

31

Fl. *a2* *f* *a2* *mf*

Ob. *f* *mf*

Cl. *f*

Fag. *f*

Tr-be *I senza sord.* *mf* *mp*

mf

mf *pizz.* *f* *pizz.* *f*

360 *f*

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Tr-be

V-c. solo

V-le

V-c.

32

Cl.

Fag.

V-c. solo

V-le

V-c.

Cl.

Fag.

V-c. solo

V-le

V-c.

This page contains two systems of musical notation. The first system includes staves for Cl., Fag., V-o. solo, V-ni I, V-le, and V-o. The second system includes staves for Ob., Fag., Cor., Tr-ni e Tuba, T-ro, V-o. solo, and Bassi. The music is written in common time and features a variety of dynamic markings and performance techniques.

Fl.
 Ob.
 Fag.
 Cor.
 Tr-ni
e
Tuba
 V-c.
solo
 V-ni II

380

a2
mf
f
p
pp
ff
pizz.
f
p

Fl.
 Ob.
 Cl.
 Tr-be
 Cor. I
 V-c.
solo
 V-ni I
 V-le
 V-c.
 C-b.

34

p
mp solo
p
pp
p
pizz. (non div.)
mp
pizz.
p
ord.
pp

(solo)

Ob.

Tr-be (I)

V-c. solo

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

35

Ob.

I Tr-be (senza sord.)

II Tr-be (senza sord.)

I Cor. (senza sord.)

II Cor. (senza sord.)

I, II Tr-ni (senza sord.)

III Tr-ni (senza sord.)

V-c. solo

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

Cl. *mp* *I*

Tr-be

Cor. *sf* *mf*

I II Tr-ni *sf* *mf*

III

V-c solo *sf* *mf* *dim.* *mp*

mp *arco* *mp* *mp* *mp* *mp*

36

Cl. *dim.* *p*

Fag. *mp* *dim.* *p*

T-rino *pp* 6 6 6

V-c solo

V-c *dim.* *p*

Cl. *I solo mp* *II solo mp*

T-ro 6 6 5 6 6 6

V-c

C-b *pizz.*

410

I
Cl.
II

T-rino

V-c
solo

C-b

Fl.

Cl.

T-rino

V-c
solo

V-c

C-b

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

V-c
solo

V-c

C-b

37

p

espress.

I solo

I solo

espress.

espress.

arco

Musical score for measures 37-38 of "The Marriage of Figaro" (K. 421), featuring the Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), and Violoncello (V-c) solo. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The score is written for four staves.

Measure 37 (measures 37-38):

- Cl.:** Treble clef. Measures 37-38 contain eighth-note triplets. Measure 38 includes a *cresc.* marking and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Fag.:** Bass clef. Measures 37-38 contain eighth-note triplets. Measure 38 includes a *cresc.* marking and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Cor.:** Treble clef. Measures 37-38 are marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic and contain eighth-note triplets.
- V-c solo:** Bass clef. Measures 37-38 are marked with a *f* (forte) dynamic and contain eighth-note triplets.

Measure 39 (measure 39):

- Cl.:** Treble clef. Measure 39 contains a half note G4.
- Fag.:** Bass clef. Measure 39 contains a half note G2.
- Cor.:** Treble clef. Measure 39 contains a half note G4.
- V-c solo:** Bass clef. Measure 39 contains a half note G2.

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello/Double Bass

mp *f espress.*

mp *f espress.*

cresc. *3*

Cl. I

Fag.

Cor.

V-o solo

f

mp

mp

mf

mp

mp

430 *mp*

Cl. solo

Fag.

V-o solo

V-ni I

mp

rit.

М 27644 Г.

Cl.

Fag.

Timp.

V-c. solo

Cl.

Fag.

Timp.

T-ro

V-c. solo

Cl. 42

Fag. (I)

T-ro

V-c. solo

div. *p* *mp* (pizz.)

pizz. *f* arco div. *p*

Fl. I

Cl. I

Fag. I

T-ro

V-c. solo

unis. pizz. *mp* arco div. *p*

pizz. unis. *mp* arco div. *p*

[illegible]

43 Allegro assai ♩ = 160

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Tr-ni

Timp.

T-ro

V-c. solo

V-ni I

V-c.

C-b.

Cl. *I*

Tr-ni
Tuba *p*

V-c.
solo

Cl.

Tr-ni
Tuba

V-c.
solo

V-c. *arco* *mf*

Fl. *I* *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *I* *f*

Tr-ni
Tuba

V-c.
solo

pizz. *mf*

pizz. *mf*

arco *f*

arco *f*

arco *f*

div. *f*

480

(a2)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Tr-ne III
e
Tuba

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ne III
e
Tuba

I Fl. I
II Fl. II
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

f *p*

I sola con sord.

Tr-be
Cor.
Tr-ni
e Tuba
Timp.
V-o.
solo

f

p

73

I
Fl.

II

Fag.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Tuba

V-c.
solo

C-b.

The first system of the musical score includes staves for Flute I (Fl.), Flute II (Fl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Trumpet and Tuba (Tr-ni e Tuba), Violoncello solo (V.-c. solo), and Contrabass (C.-b.). The Flute parts feature rapid sixteenth-note passages. The Bassoon part includes some rests marked with an 'x'. The Trumpet and Tuba part has a few notes with a key signature change. The Violoncello solo part has a melodic line with some rests marked with an 'x'. The Contrabass part has a few notes with a key signature change.

Musical Score: The Marriage of Figaro, Act II, No. 10

Instrumentation: Fl. I, Fl. II, Fag., Cor., Tr-ni e Tuba, V-o. solo, V-ni I, V-o., C.-b.

Key Signature: One sharp (F#) → Two sharps (F#, C#)

Time Signature: 2/4

Tempo: Moderato

Measure Numbers: 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50

Dynamic Markings: *p*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *pp*, *ppp*, *arco*, *cresc.*, *dim.*

Performance Instructions: *mf*, *f*, *pp*, *ppp*, *arco*, *cresc.*, *dim.*

Rehearsal Markers: [46]

Copyright: M. 27644 G.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

V-c solo

V-ni I

V-c

C-b

p *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.*

I *mf pp* *mp*

mf p *mf p* *mf p*

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Tuba

T-ro

Cassa

V-c
solo

p 3 *cresc.*

div. *p* 3 *cresc.* 3 3

p 3 *cresc.* 3 3

unis. *p* 3 *cresc.* 3 3

p 3 *cresc.* 3 3

ff *pizz.*

ff *pizz.*

ff *unis.* *pizz.*

ff *pizz.*

ff *pizz.*

ff *pizz.*

500

III

Andante con moto

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti

2 Fagotti *a2*

2 Trombe

I. II

4 Corni

III. IV

3 Tromboni
e
Tuba

Timpani

Cassa

Celesta

Violoncello
solo

Andante con moto

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

mf *p*

mf *p*

Cl. *a2* *mp* 1

Fag. *a2* *mf*

V-c solo

V-ni II

V-le

V-c *mf espress.*

C-b

10

Poco meno mosso

Ob. *pp*

Fag. *pp*

Tuba *pp*

Cassa *pp*

V-c solo

V-le *mf*

V-c *mf*

C-b *pp*

2

Fag. I *mp*

Tr-be *I con sord.* *mp*

V-c solo *mf*

V-c *mp*

20

Ob. I 3

Fag. I

Tr-be

Cor. I

Tuba

V-c solo

V-c

30

Fag.

Cor. I

V-c solo

V-c

C-b

Fag.

Cor. I

V-c solo

V-n II

V-c

C-b

40

4 I

Fl. *p*

V-c solo *mf*

V-ni I

V-c

Cl. *p*

V-c solo *p*

V-ni I

50

5

Ob. *I solo mp*

Cl. *I mp*

Fag. *I mp*

V-c solo *mp*

V-c *mp*

6

Ob. I *dim.*

Cl. I *dim.*

Fag. I *dim.*

V-c solo *dim.*

V-c *dim.*

60

[illegible]

Fl. 9 a 2

Ob. a 2 f

Cl. f

Fag. a 2 f senza sord.

Tr-be Icon sord. f mf

Cor. mf mf

Timp. mf

V-c solo pizz. mf ff

V-ni I arco f

V-le arco mf

V-c pizz. arco div. mf

C-b f mf

120

Timp.

V-c solo mf

10

Timp.

V-c solo f (4)

f arco

f arco

f mf mf f

130 *mf*

Fl. *a2*
p
 Cl. *p*
sul. C
 V-c. solo *p*
 V-c.
 C-b.

140

Fl. *11* *I*
f
 Ob.
 Cl.
 Fag. *I*
f
 Cor. *f*
 Tr-ni *I*
mf
 Timp. *mf*
 V-c. solo

div. *f* unis.
 div. *f* unis.
f
f
f

Ob. *I solo*
p

Cl.
p

Fag.
a2
mp

Cor. I
II

V-c solo

14

170

Ob.

Cl.
mp

Tr-be
p

Cor. I
II

V-c solo

180

Cl. Fag. Cor. T-ro V-c. solo

p *p* *p* *p*

15 Allegretto (poco meno mosso)

Fag. Tuba Timp. T-ro V-c. solo V-le V-c. C-b.

p *mp* *mp* *p* *pizz.* *p*

190

I. 85

Fag. 16

V-c. solo

V-le

V-c. (arco)

C-b. 200

Fag. 17

Timp. *mp*

V-c. solo *v*

V-c. pizz. arco *f*

C-b. (b) (pizz.) 210

V-c. solo *v* *gliss.*

C-b. 220

Timp. 18

V-c. solo *p* *p*

V-ni I solo *v*

V-ni II solo *mf* *s*

V-le sola *v* (b) *s*

V-c. I solo *mf*

V-c. II solo *mf*

C-b. solo arco *mf* *v*

230

V-ni I
 (solo)
 V-ni II
 (solo)
 V-le
 (solo)
 V-c. I
 (solo)
 V-c. II
 (solo)
 C-b.
 (solo)

V-ni I
 (solo)
 V-ni II
 (solo)
 V-le
 (solo)
 V-c.
 (solo)
 C-b.
 (solo)

mf

240

Ob.
 I solo
 (I)
 Fag.
 V-c. solo
 Tutti
 V-le
 Tutti
 V-c.
 (solo) Tutti pizz.
 C-b.

Ob.

Fag.

Tuba

V-c solo

V-c.

C-b.

[illegible]

21 Allegro marcato

Fl. (1)

Cl. (a2)

Fag. a2

Tr-be

Cor. a2

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

V-c.
solo

V-ni I

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

270

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

V-c.
solo

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

mp

Tr-ne III

Tuba

V-c.
solo

V-le

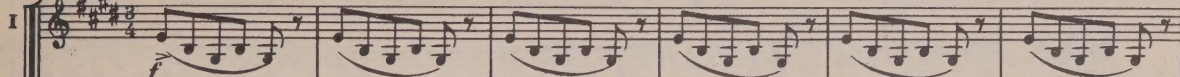
V-c.

C-b.

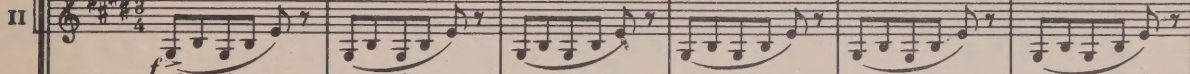
mp

280

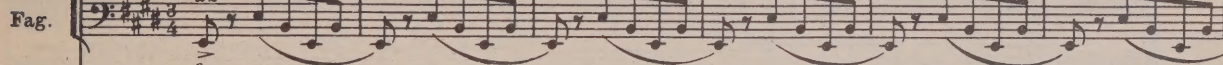
22



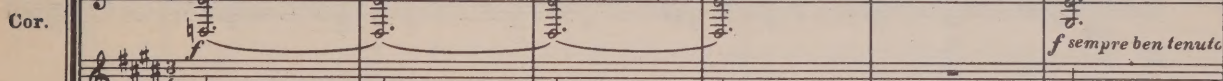
Cl.



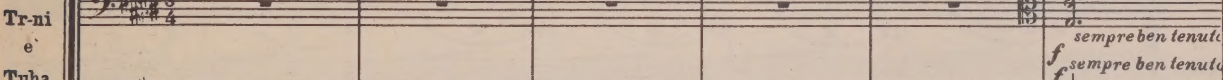
II



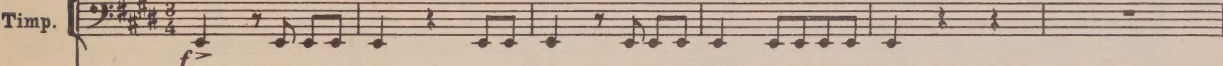
Fag.



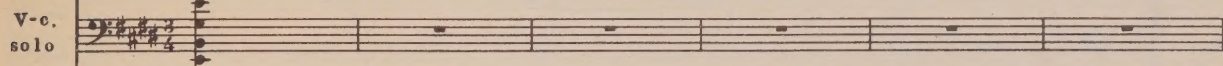
Cor.

f sempre ben tenuto

Tr-ni

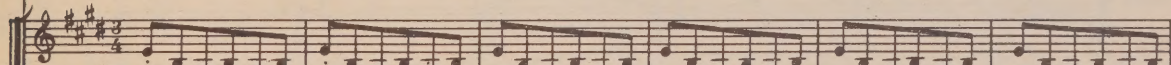
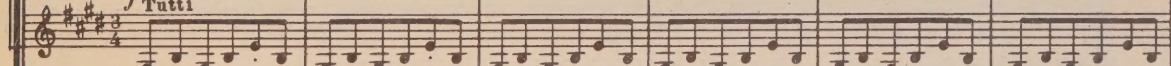
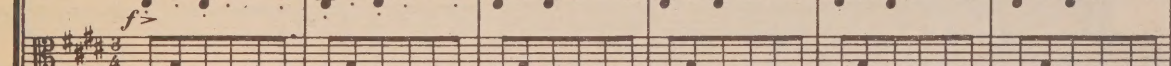
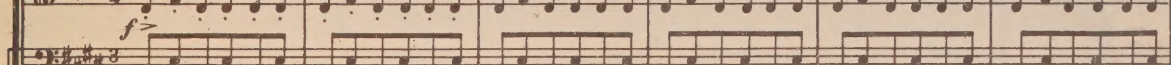
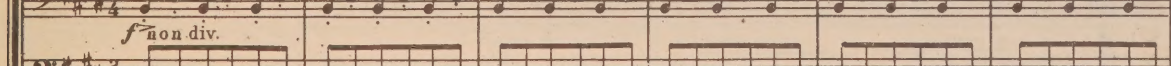
e
Tuba*f* sempre ben tenuto*f* sempre ben tenuto

Timp.



V-c.

solo

*f* Tutti*f**f**f* non div.*f*

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

290

23

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

300

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Tuba

mfespress.

mfespress.

310

M. 27644 Г.

24

Cl. *a2*
mf espress.

Fag.

Cor.
mf cresc.

Tuba
mf cresc.
cresc.

V-o.
 solo
mf

mf espress.
cresc.
f

mf espress.
cresc.
f

cresc.
unis.
cresc.

f
sul ponticello
non div.

320

2 Cl. *1 p*

Fag.

Tuba

Piatti
pp *mp* *pp* *mp*

V-o.
 solo

V-le
sul pontic.
p *sul pontic.* *p*

V-o.
p *sul pontic.* *p*

C-b.
p *sul pontic.* *p*

330

The first system of the musical score includes parts for the following instruments:

- Fag.** (Bassoon): Treble clef, 2/2 time signature. Starts with a first finger (I) fingering and a piano (*p*) dynamic.
- Cassa** (Cello): Treble clef, 2/2 time signature. Features a triplet of eighth notes.
- V-o. solo** (Violoncello solo): Treble clef, 2/2 time signature. Includes a fifth finger (V) fingering and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.
- Violins I & II**: Treble clef, 2/2 time signature. Both parts are marked *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *dim.*
- Violas**: Treble clef, 2/2 time signature. Marked *mp* and *dim.*
- Celli**: Treble clef, 2/2 time signature. Marked *mp* and *dim.*
- Bass**: Treble clef, 2/2 time signature. Marked *mp* and *dim.*
- Pizz.** (Pizzicato): Bass clef, 2/2 time signature. Marked *p* (piano) and *arco* (arco) for the transition to the next system.

25 Poco meno mosso

Fl. I solo*)
pp leggiero

Ob. pp

Cl. I
pp

Fag. I
pp

Timp. pp

Celesta p

V. o. solo mp

pp

div. pizz. pp unis. div.

^{pp}*) В партиях I-й флейты и I-го гобоя такты, выделенные пегитом, исполняются лишь в случае отсутствия челесты.
In the parts of flute I and hautboy I the bars set up with the brevier are played only in the absence of celest.

Ob. *I*

Cl. *I*

Fag. *I*

Cor. *I solo*
p

Timp.

Celesta

V.o. solo
pp

V-ni I *pp*

V-le *pp*

C-b. 340

Ob. *I*
mf

Cl. *I*

Fag. *I*
pp
Tuba *mf*

Tr-ni e Tuba
pp

Timp.

Celesta

V.o. solo

V-ni I solo V
mf espress.

V-le *unis.*

C-b.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag. (I) *mf*

Tuba

Timp.

V-ni I *solo*

C-b.

I solo

26

Cl.

Fag. *pp*

Tr-be (senza sord.) *pp dolce*

Cassa *pp*

V-c. solo

V-c. *pizz. pp*

C-b. *pp*

350

2 Tr-be

Cassa

V-c. solo

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

M 27644 Г.

V.o. solo

28

f

360

V.o. solo

f

mp

370

Fag. *a2*

fp

fp

II sola

Tr-be

mp

Tuba

fp

fp

V.o. solo

Fag.

fp

fp

Tr-be

fp

fp

Tuba

fp

fp

V.o. solo

2 Ob. *f*

2 Fag. *fp*

Tr-ba II *fp*

Cor. I *f*

Tuba *fp*

V-o. solo *fp*

2 Fag. *fp*

Tr-ba II *fp*

Tr-ne III *fp*

Tuba *fp*

V-o. solo *fp*

V-ni I *pizz.* *mp*

V-ni II *pizz.* *mp*

V-le *pizz.* *mp*

Fag. *fp*

Tr-ba II *fp*

Tr-ne III *fp*

Tuba *fp*

V-o. solo *fp*

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

380

solo *mp*

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Fr-ha II

Cor. I
II

Tr-ni
e Tuba

V-o.
solo

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

30

Fag.

Tr-be I

Cor. I
II

Tr-ne III
e Tuba

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

a2

f

p.

fp

f

fp

con sord.

f

fp

arco

f

arco

f

arco

f

^{*)} Автор допускал здесь добавление III трубы, играющей в унисон с I трубой до 398 го такта включительно.

^{*)} Here the author allowed the addition of trumpet III, playing in unison with trumpet I up to bar 398, including.

Fag. *fp* *fp*

Tr-be

(senza sord.)

Cor. I II *mp* *fp*

Tr-ne III e Tuba *fp* *fp*

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

Fag. *fp* *fp*

Tr-be

Cor. *fp* *fp*

Tr-ne III e Tuba *fp* *fp*

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

Fag. *a2*
fp

Tr-be
fp

Cor.
fp

Trac III
 e
 Tuba
fp

Cassa
fp

Vni I
mf

Vni II
mf

Vle
mf

31

Fag.
fp

Tr-be
fp

Cor.
fp

Tr-ni
 e
 Tuba
 (Tuba)
fp

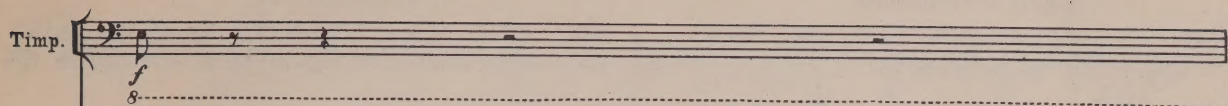
Cassa
mf

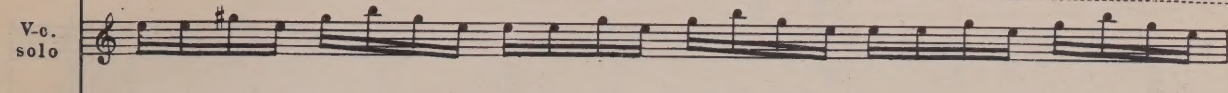
Vni I
mf

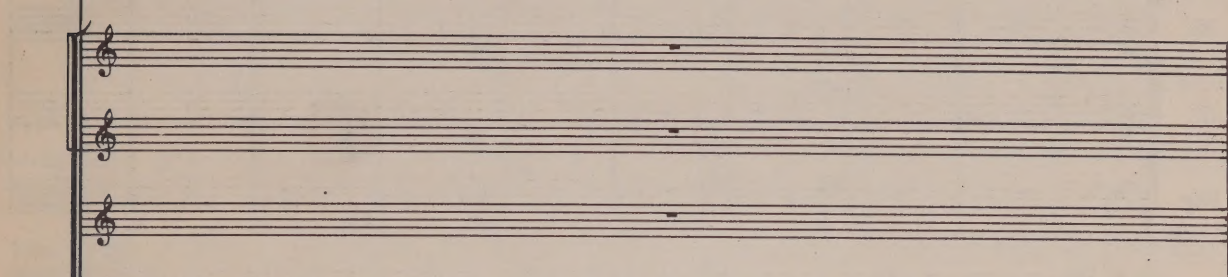
Vni II
mf

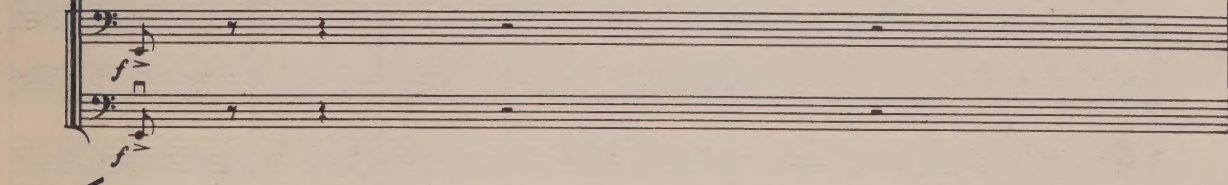
Vle
mf

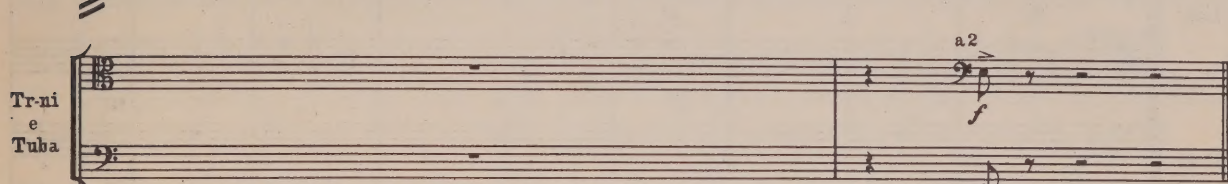
a2
 Fag. *fp*
 Tr-be
 Cor. *fp*
 Tr-ni
e
Tuba *fp*
 Cassa *fp*
 V-ni I *mf*
 V-ni II *mf*
 V-le *mf*
 Fag. (a2) *fp*
 Tr-be *mf*
 Cor. *mf*
 Tr-ni
e
Tuba *mf*
 Cassa *mf*
 V-o.
solo *ff*
 V-ni I
 V-ni II
 V-le

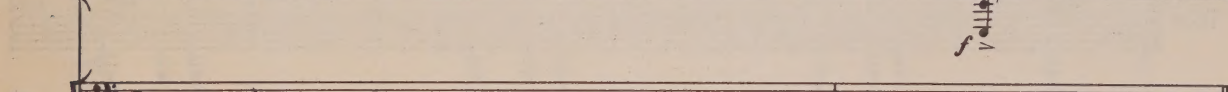
Timp. 

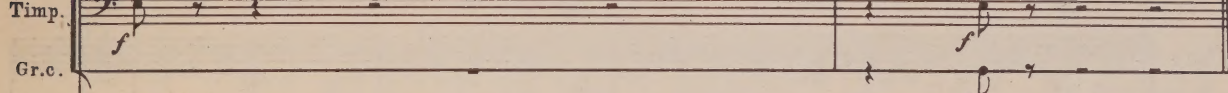
V.c. solo 

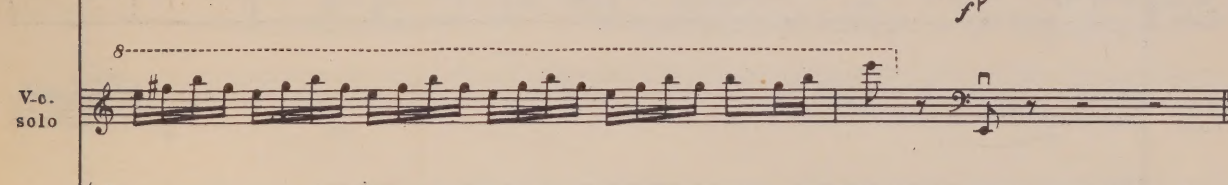


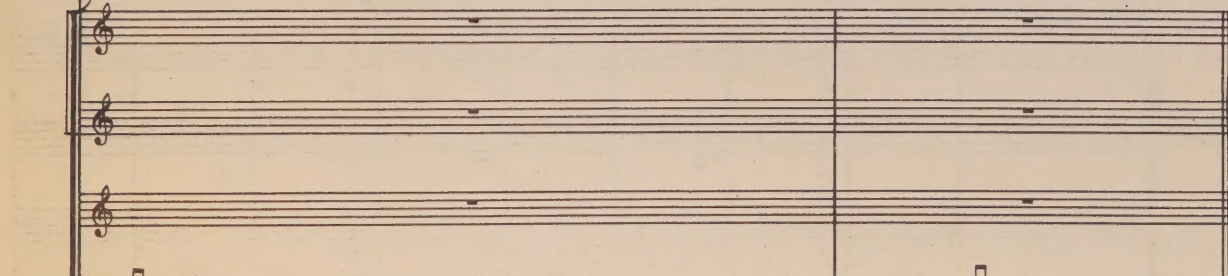


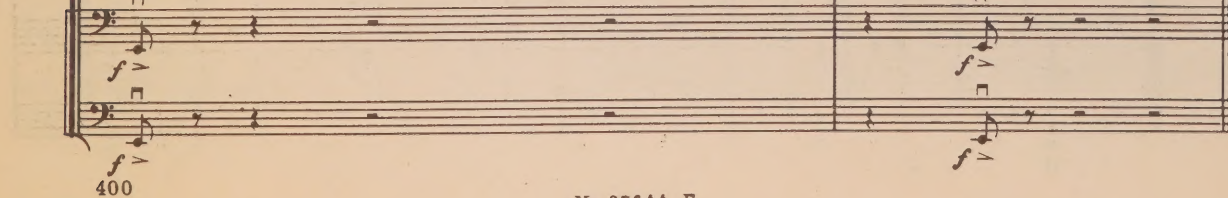
Tr-ni
e
Tuba 

Timp. 

Gr.c. 

V.c. solo 





The version of the middle episode of the third movement from the figure [15] to the figure [22]

М. 27644 Г.

This musical score page contains measures 15 and 16 of the opera 'The Merry Widow'. The score is for a full orchestra and vocal soloists. The instruments and voices are arranged in the following order from top to bottom: Clarinet I (Cl. I), Cor. I (Cor.), Trumpet II (Tr-nel II), Tuba, Timpani (Timp.), Vocal solo (V.o. solo), Vocal (V.o.), and Contrabass (C-b.).

Measure 15 (the first measure on this page) features a melodic line in the Clarinet I, a rhythmic accompaniment in the Cor. I and Tr-nel II, and a steady pulse in the Tuba and Timp. The vocal soloist has a long rest. Measure 16 begins with a melodic entry for the vocal soloist, marked *f* and *espress.* (expressive). The instrumental accompaniment continues with the Cor. I and Tr-nel II playing a rhythmic pattern, and the Tuba and Timp. providing a steady pulse. The vocal line is supported by the V.o. and C-b. parts.

Cl. I

Tuba

Timp.

V.-o.
solo

V.-o.

C.-b.

Cl. I

Fag.

Cor. I
II

Tuba

Timp.

V.c.
solo

V.le

V.c.

C.b.

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

Cl. I

Fag.

Cor. I
II

Tuba

V.c.
solo

mp

f espress.

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

pizz.

f

17

CL. I

V.c.
solo

The image shows a musical score for two instruments. The top staff is for Clarinet I (CL. I) and the bottom staff is for Violoncello solo (V.c. solo). Both staves are in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The Clarinet I part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The Violoncello solo part provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes dynamic markings of *ff* (fortissimo) at the end of the phrase.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree" in G-flat major (three flats) and 4/4 time. The score is arranged for voice and piano. The vocal line is written in a soprano or alto clef. The piano accompaniment consists of four staves: two for the right hand (treble clef) and two for the left hand (bass clef). The music features a simple melody with a few trills and a piano accompaniment that includes chords and a bass line. The score is marked with a key signature of three flats and a time signature of 4/4. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is divided into two systems, each with a repeat sign. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The score is written in a clear, legible hand.

[illegible]

19

М. 27644 Г.

20

dim.

f

dim.

dim.

f

dim.

f

mp

I

f

dim.

mf

f

dim.

mf

I solo

mf

f

dim.

p

f

p

V. o.
solo

mf

f

espress.

20

f

dim.

f

dim.

f

dim.

f

dim.

mp

f

dim.

mp

2 Cl.

Fag.

Tuba

V.o. solo

Cor. I

Cor. II

V.o. solo

T.mil.

V.o. solo

21 Allegro marcato

Cor. I II *f* *mf*

T. mil. *f*

V-c. solo *f*

V-le *f* *mp*

V-o. *f* *mp*

C-b. *mp*

V-c. solo

V-le

V-o.

C-b.

T. III e Tuba *f*

V-c. solo

V-le

V-o.

C-b. *mp*

Отсюда следует перейти на цифру 22

From here one should pass over to figure 22

С. С. ПРОКОФЬЕВ
СИМФОНИЯ — КОНЦЕРТ

Редактор *В. Блок*
Лит. редактор *Л. Чудова*
Техн. редактор *В. Кичоровская*

Подписано к печати 13/VI 1959 г. Форм. бум.
60×92¹/₈. Бум. л. 7,0. Печ. л. 14,0. Уч.-изд. л. 14,0.
Тираж 1000 экз. Заказ 1876.

17-я типография Управления полиграфической
промышленности Мосгорсовнархоза.

О П Е Ч А Т К И

Страница	Строка	Напечатано	Следует
40	1 (снизу)	tollowmark	Following mark
93	1 (снизу)	chelest	celestia
104	2 (сверху)	thikd	third
.	3	figure 15	to the figure 15 to figure

